

NOW ON SALE
THE
CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, THE PHILIPPINES, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN CHINA, SIAM, &c.
For 1882.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY,
which is now in its
TWENTY-THIRD YEAR OF PUBLICATION,
has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory proper and in the Appendix. The
ports of CHONGKING, WADSWORTH, MA-
LACCA, and PANAMA have been added to the
former; whilst the latter includes the NEW
ORDER IN COUNCIL for the Government of
British Subjects in China and Japan, the Amend-
ment TREATY between RUSSIA and CHINA, the
NEW TREATY between the UNITED STATES
and CHINA, the NEW TREATY between GER-
MANY and CHINA, a translation of the TREATY
between SPAIN and ANAM signed in 1880 &c.,
Daily Press Office, 8th February, 1882.

JOHN BRINSMAD & SONS' recently
patented SOSTENTIVE PIANOS with the
new frame, made expressly for China, have gained
the highest honours including the Grand
of Honour and Honour (Grand Medal) at all the
principal International Exhibitions. Every piano is
guaranteed for five years. Illustrated list free.
No. 20, and 22, Wigmore Street, and the Universal
Pianoforte Works, 41, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4.
W. London. Agents Wanted.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-
VERNOR and his Royal Highness the DUKE
OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SALES' MEDICINE CHESTS RE-FITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLY.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of
Orders it is particularly requested that all
business communications be addressed to the
Firm, A. S. WATSON & CO., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

THE DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 29th, 1882.

An announcement appeared amongst the
shipping arrivals of last week which claims
a little more than the mere passing interest
usually given to that portion of a newspaper.
It recorded the entry into this harbour of
the British ship *Archon* from Kuda, and
consequently the first opening of a trade
which, it can scarcely be too much to pre-
dict, will before long constitute an important
feature in the commerce of the East. British
enterprise needs but a reasonable open-
ing to effect startling results; and, in this
case, with a country comprising an area
equal to that of Ceylon, and only waiting
cultivation and development of its
many latent resources to render it a
mine of marketable produce of all kinds, it
cannot be said that the opening afforded is
one from which most promising results
may be looked for, and that at no distant
date. Very, if any, of those now residing in
this island, and forming part of a community
actively engaged in business, possessing
palatial dwellings to live in, and enjoying
realities and advantages of every kind,
realise the fact, that in 1841, or only forty
years ago, the site of this large and busy
town was a bare rock, as free of luxu-
(not to say houses) and trees as the top of
Kalle's Hill or the Peak now is. Yet
what a hive of busy population and centre
of vast trade it has since become! The
same may be said of the Model Settlement
of Shanghai. That port was opened to
trade on the 9th November, 1843, when the
present British, American, and French
Concessions were simple rice swamps, with
clumps of cottages here and there, in which
the native cultivators thereof lived. Yet
now Shanghai claims place as one of the
finest cities of the East, and is a nucleus
of a trade valued at forty millions sterling per
annum. Of course it is not pretended to
compare the "New Ceylon," with either
Hongkong or Shanghai, or to foretell for it
a progress as rapid and gigantic as that
accomplished by the latter, for it lacks
one important element of success, which
has done much to float the last named place
on to fortune, and that is the advantage of
position; in the one case upon the borders
of a thickly-populated empire, and in the
other, upon an old established trade route.

But what we wish to maintain is that
the day of small things need never be despised,
and we sincerely trust that the arrival of
the *Archon* may indeed be remarkable as the
prelude of a future of solid success for
North Borneo, and of wealth for those who
give their money and their time towards
building it up into a new state.

As far as we are at present informed,
Kuda and Sandakan are the only two
places which claim the dignity of settlements
and trading ports. The first is prettily situated
on a land-locked cove, which juts into the
western side of the bay of Marudu, a large
arm of the sea, situated in the northernmost
point of Borneo Island. The metropolis of
the new state is to be established here, and
Governor Tazewell is now awaiting the erec-
tion of his house and offices to remove thither
from Labuan with his subordinates. The
settlement consists of a number of Chi-
nese shops and Malay huts, which are daily
being added to by new comers from the
neighbouring islands and Singapore. A
substantial pier has been erected by a
Singapore firm, at which vessels of considerable
draught may land alongside. Having
been only started as a station in the month
of December last, there is of course little to
be said as to the trade of Kuda or of its
prospects of trade, but, considering its short
life, it may really be pronounced to be a
thriving place. Sandakan, which is situated
in a fine bay that forms the embouchure of
the two longest rivers on the east coast of
North Borneo, was founded upon a settle-
ment which had originally been a place of
considerable native trade, and has therefore
made material progress already. It contains

a population of 8,000 souls, of whom a large
and influential number are Chinese. Malays
are continually coming in from Sulu and the
neighbouring islands, as well as from this
distant interior, attracted by the protection
and freedom from molestation which they
secure under the new régime. The trade is
yet limited, but it suffices to occupy two
steamers, belonging to different parties,
and which make fortnightly trips between
Sandakan and Singapore, calling at Kuda
and Labuan en route. The country round
is covered with forest, but the soil is rich,
and pronounced to be well suited to the cul-
tivation of both low and high country pro-
ducts. Much more might be added as to
other portions of the new territory which are
likely sooner or later to be brought into pro-
motion, when once labour and capital can
be brought to bear. But our object being
merely to call attention to the interesting
fact that communication has been opened
between this colony and Borneo, we will
leave these places and their capabilities for
further notice hereafter. One thing we are
glad to learn on the authority of those who
are competent to form an opinion. It is that
the Malay population have not only given up
their predatory and head-banging propen-
sities, but are willingly submitting themselves
in all directions to the jurisdiction of the Re-
sidents, whose grasp of authority is effective
in the maintenance of good order and dis-
cipline. Even some of the chiefs who were
at first resistant, and hesitated to acknow-
ledge the sovereignty of the Company, are
now giving in their adhesion with that of
their people.

The British steamer *Ping-ang* went over to
Kowloon yesterday morning to be docked.
H. M. gunboat *Zephyr*, Lieut. Commander
Pollard, arrived here yesterday from Swatow,
which port she left on the 25th inst.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Armstrong sold
eight houses, built upon a portion of the old
Pacific Mail Co.'s premises, next the Harbour
Master's Office, for \$34,100.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Gibb,
Livingston & Co.) that the A. S. S. Co.'s
steamer *Catharine* left Sydney on the 27th inst.
for Hongkong, via Queensland ports.

The settlement by Sir Thomas Wade of the
Jekin on ship at Tientsin has gone home (says
the *Shanghai Mercury*), and it is hoped the
consent of the country will be satisfied by an im-
port of the 110 per cent.

The Easton and Australian Steamship Com-
pany's steamer *Manx*, we learn, arrived at
Sydney on the 26th, having left Foochow on
the 9th inst. The steamer *Manx*, sailing
under the same Company's flag, arrived at Mel-
bourne on the 26th inst., having left Foochow
on the 6th June.

The steamer *Clarendon*, from London to China,
put into Colombo harbour yesterday, the third
officer having met with an accident some five days
previously, which will necessitate a special opera-
tion. Captain Wallace has acted very humanely
in touching at Colombo, and many skippers in
his position would have gone on to the port of
destination.

A correspondent writes to the *N. C. Daily
News* from Newburgh:—"I hear that one of the
pilots who was suspended by the Harbour
Commissioners for neglecting to report to the
Commissioners, has been completely settling at
the authority of the Customs. Unless there be
some good reason for such action on the part of
the Council, I hardly fancy it will find favour
in the eyes of the Minister of Peking."

The Band of the Buffs will play at the Bani-
lani Gardens on Saturday evening next (by moon-
light), commencing at 9 p.m. The following is
the programme:

March: "Havana." R. Quinn, Bandmaster.

Overture: "Le Serment." R. Quinn, Bandmaster.

Waltz: "Autrefois." R. Quinn, Bandmaster.

Waltz: "Sous le Palmier." R. Quinn, Bandmaster.

Waltz: "Belle." R. Quinn, Bandmaster.

Waltz: "The Girl of the Year." R. Quinn, Bandmaster.

We (*Shanghai Mercury*) have received some
very interesting information about the early
history of the Chinese. One informant has
been pursuing his researches into this subject
for some time, and has been able to ascertain
from him, Bengal and Java, under the heading
of *Yuei*, which everybody has failed to
identify as opium. This takes us back to the
time of Chang Ho (in the twelfth century, Sung
dynasty), who was a native of the island of
Hainan, and who lived there until he was
thirty years of age. He has also found
opium mentioned in the Tang dynasty. The
introduction of the habit has nothing to do with
this. The reference is in a Buddhist classic.

The aspirant who dictated the different for-
tunes of Pharaoh's chief butler and chief baker
still plays a part in the affairs of Chinese man-
agement. The officials have lately been busy
exploring the "Bronze or Ivory" text. One is
an old offender. The *Shanghai Mercury* says he is
doing this, in one pretext or another, and adds
that it is easy to see that, were the Emperor to
dismiss him, the result would be no change in
his disposition in the public service. His
wish is therefore granted at least; but he is handed
over to the Board for punishment, being incor-
porated as incorrigibly lazy. The official ap-
parently is first of all a man of high rank, and
has been much impaired, he says, by grief at the
death of the Eastern Empress, and his anxiety
at the long illness of the Empress Regent. He
is a native of the province of Szechuan, and
was a member of the former Manchukow
dynasty. The fate of the former Manchukow
is probably the preferable. The Emperor is not
a hard master to his old servants.—*N. C. Daily
News*.

Says the *Indian Daily News*:—"The gold
imported into India from Tibet has lately been
estimated to be worth about Rs. 10,000 to Rs.
12,000 per annum, and is bartered at fair in ex-
change for the same value of Chinese goods.
The gold is obtained from the interior, and
worked by pits and shafts underground, and the
gold, after undergoing no other process than
washing and sifting, is tied up in little bags
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